

apical margin of the third abdominal segment, widened at its extreme lateral margin till it covers the whole of the ventral segment, an apical spot on the fifth segment, and the anterior and intermediate tarsi, pale yellow; flagellum of antennæ beneath rufous; coxæ, trochanters, and basal portion of the femora of all the legs red; the apical portion of the femora blackish, the tibiæ variegated with black, red, and yellow; posterior tarsi with the first joint pale yellow, remainder fuscous; the clypeus and front are covered with a short, stiff, silvery pubescence. Wings hyaline, very slightly infuscated at apex; nervures and tegulæ blackish, the latter with a central yellow spot.

♂. Similar, smaller, the clypeus less excavate anteriorly, and its margin not subporrect; the mandibles entirely black; the yellow apical spot is on the sixth, not the fifth, segment.

Long. 8-11 millim.

Hab. Mt. Abu; common.

Would come into Bingham's key after *C. bifasciata*, under a new sub-section, "Enclosed space at base of median segment longitudinally striate at base, obliquely at sides."

[To be continued.]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Catalogue of the Collection of Palæarctic Butterflies formed by the late John Henry Leech, and presented to the Trustees of the British Museum by his Mother, Mrs. Eliza Leech. By RICHARD SOUTH, F.E.S. London: Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1902. 4to. Pp. vi, 229, Portrait, and 2 Coloured Plates.

THE death of so energetic an entomologist as the late Mr. Leech, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight years, may well recall the words of Mr. H. T. Stainton respecting Dr. Brackenridge Clemens:—"Little did I think, when I received his first letter in 1857, two years before he became an author, that his career was to be so brilliant and so short." Far more appropriately might similar words be applied to Mr. Leech.

Devoted to the study of entomology from his schoolboy days (largely, we believe, through the encouragement of his mother), and possessed of ample means, and untrammelled by a profession, he devoted his life to travelling, and to the formation, by his own efforts and by those of skilled assistants, and the purchase of large special collections, to the formation of the great collection of

Palæarctic Lepidoptera which Mr. South has catalogued in the volume before us. A short preface gives an account of Mr. Leech's life, travels, and collections; and from it we learn that he successively visited Para, Marocco, the Canaries, Madeira, China, Corea, Japan, and the North-western Himalayas, everywhere collecting and observing.

The collection, as presented by Mrs. E. Leech to the British Museum and catalogued by Mr. South, consists of 18,000 specimens, representing 1100 species. The most valuable portion consists of the materials used in the preparation of Mr. Leech's great work on the butterflies of China, Japan, and the Corea, and of the fine series of varieties and aberrations, chiefly European, a selection of the latter being represented on the two coloured plates of the volume.

Those who knew Mr. Leech personally will be pleased with the excellent portrait which forms the frontispiece; and it is a matter for real thankfulness to entomologists that Mr. Leech was not only enabled to do such excellent scientific work during his lifetime, but that his valuable collection should have found a permanent resting-place in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington after his death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Evolution of the Proboscidea. By C. W. ANDREWS, D.Sc.

UNTIL the author's recent discoveries of primitive Proboscidea in the Middle and Upper Eocene formations of the Fayum, Egypt, the oldest known members of this mammalian order were *Dinotherium Cuvieri* and *Tetrabelodon angustidens*, from the base of the Miocene in France. The new Egyptian fossils not only reveal for the first time the early history of the order, but also provide more satisfactory material for the discussion of its evolution than has hitherto been available.

The most important changes in the Proboscidea occur in the skull, mandible, and dentition.

Owing to the increase in the size of the tusks and to the presence of the proboscis, the facial region of the skull becomes shortened, and at the same time the premaxillæ become wider. The presence of the proboscis also accounts for the position of the external nares. The demand for a greater surface of attachment for the muscles supporting a skull rendered heavy by the tusks and trunk is met by the great development of the diploë in certain of the cranial bones, resulting in the enormous expansion of the forwardly sloping occipital surface. The maxillæ become greatly enlarged concomitantly with the increase in the size and degree of hypselodonty of the molars. At the same time the zygomatic arch becomes weaker and the jugal takes a smaller share in its composition.